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Diet Interpellations Continue to Probe Government Aims

Budget Session in Lower House Continues Activities On Wednesday

Property now held by the Army and Navy total about ¥6,500,000,000 while the amount to be realized by selling to the public the army and navy equipment registered as State property will be annually about ¥500,000,000 after the 1946-47 fiscal year, it was revealed by Finance Minister Shibusawa, in reply to an interpellation by Sannojo Nakamura, Progressive, at the plenary session of the Budget Committee, House of Representatives, which opened at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday morning.

Nakamura also questioned on the contracts other than budget amounts, and also the amounts that concern military expenditures. The Finance Minister answered that the total contracts for payments other than the budget is ¥41,000,000,000 and those for the 1945-46 fiscal year are the non-budget sum of ¥2,600,000,000, the military expeditures of ¥2,400,000,000, extraordinary military expenditures amounting to ¥11,000,000,000, and debenture compensation amount of ¥4,400,000,000.

Then, the interpellator questioned on the reported five-year financial plan of the government, and said that for conquering inflation there are three methods—continuous redemption of capital and interest amounts, redemption by one large fund resource, and cancellation of national bonds. The third method was adopted by the Soviets, he said. The Government was said to be intending to follow the second method, at first, and he questioned if it will adopt the first method later. The Finance Minister said that was the Government policy, and also explained that the object of redeeming national bond issues is to reduce the bond issue expenditure, to remove the people's burden and to restore normal economic operation.

Isaji Tanaka, Independent, questioned on the abdication of the Emperor and the revision of the Constitution. State Minister Joji Matsumoto replied; "The revision of the Constitution is to be undertaken by State Ministers upon their responsibility, and the study carried on by the Office of the Lord Keeper of Privy Seal had no connection whatever with that at the Government. But the Lord Keeper of Privy Seal can commence study at his own initiative. The present proposal to revise the Constitution was not started at the wish of the Throne. Yet it is possible that the matter was talked about at the Lord Keeper's Office. The Government intended to maintain contact with the Lord Keeper's Office on the question, but as the Office was already closed, it became impossible. Recently, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal announced his view on the abdication of the Emperor and again cancelled it. The Government is not thinking about the abdication of the Emperor, because of its stand that the Throne has no war responsibility. There is a report that the Emperor is secretly intending to abdicate after the execution of the provisions of the Potsdam Proclamation, but the Government knows nothing about it."

After further explanations by the Finance Minister of the five-year financial program, the session adjourned at 12:46 p.m.

The House of Peers, meanwhile, held two committee meetings Wednesday morning, one to examine the bill seeking for an ex post facto approval of the Imperial ordinance issued in relation to the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, and the other to study the bill providing for the repeal of the Draftees' Vocational Compensation Law and the National Labor Registration Book Law. The Potsdam Declaration committee deliberated mainly on matters under the Finance Ministry's charge while the latter committee studied matters related to the Welfare Ministry.

DIET TODAY

The Lower House budget committee will meet at 10 a.m. when Kiroku Oguchi, Liberal, and Katsu Sakamoto, Social Democrat, will interpellate. The Lower House committee studying the bill revising the Election Law will also meet at 10 a.m. The Lower House, itself, will meet in plenary session at 1 p.m. and interpellations will be continued on the Government bill to revise the farm land law.

Japan Ruler's Status In War Crime Charge Is Cogitated in U.S.

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 5.—General MacArthur's newest list of suspected Japanese war criminals brought renewed speculation here today as to the eventual status of the Japanese Emperor, the question being asked as to "what classification the Emperor was going to be."

Amended UNO Bill Rejected by Senate

Amendment Would Have Restricted Use of U.S. Troops By Security Council

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The Senate yesterday rejected the proposed amendment to the United Nations legislation which would have required a two-thirds Senate approval of agreements negotiated by the President for allocating American troops to use by the UNO Security Council.

45 Ratify U.N. Charter

Kyodo-USIS

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The State Department, yesterday, announced that 45 nations have deposited their instruments of ratification of the United Nations Charter.

Good Progress Made

Plans for the United Nations meeting in London are making good headway, according to a report from Saigon, which also reveals that the meeting will probably be held on January 7.

The discussion on atomic energy will form one of the main topics and Prime Minister Attlee, in reply to a Commons question on Monday, declared that a statement, following talks between the British and United States Governments, is to be expected soon.

According to another report from Melbourne, the delegates to the United Nations Preparatory Commission in London have been asked to finish their committee work so that the final report can be drafted before the first meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations due to begin on January 7.

Most of the committees are well ahead of their work, but some have still to tackle controversial problems. One of the principal questions dealt with by one of the committees Tuesday was the drafting of rules for the Security Council. Another outstanding problem, which has still to be settled, is the location of the headquarters of the United Nations.

AUSTRALIANS MAY STRIKE

Seamen And Miners Sympathize With 7,000 Steel Men

Kyodo-AP

SYDNEY, December 2.—A tie-up involving 500,000 workers threatened today as seamen and mine leaders prepared to call a general strike in support of 7,000 steel men.

Newspapers said the action yas a Communist move to seize control from moderate leaders of the Australian council of trades unions.

Seamen already had decided to halt work at midnight on all ships carrying New South Wales coal—two-thirds of the country's supply—while New South Wales miners will decide Monday whether to accept their federation's recommendation for a general strike.

Hits Bevin's Statements

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 3.—A foreign affairs commentator for the Communist Party organ, Pravda, said yesterday that discussions of a world state advocated by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin were injuring the United Nations Organization. The commentator said proposals for the world state offered no panacea for war and atomic bomb dangers.

Leading in Brazil's Election

Kyodo-AP

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 4.—Army General Enriche Gaspar Dutra, supported by former President Getulio Vargas, in Sunday's Brazilian elections, held a substantial lead over Air General Eduardo Gomes on the basis of scattered unofficial returns. Communist Yeddo Fiuza was running third.

U.S. Loan to Britain

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 3.—Prime Minister Clement Attlee and his Cabinet today considered the draft of final proposals under which the United States would make a loan to Britain. It was understood that the principal difference remaining between the two Governments was whether Britain would waive interest payments if she experiences a bad year financially.

Prince Nashimoto Refused Reprieve On Arrest Order

SCAP Says He Will Be Given Same Treatment As Other War Suspects

TOKYO, (AP) December 5.—Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, 71-year-old member of the Imperial Household, will be treated as any other Japanese ordered arrested by Allied Headquarters, it was announced today.

SCAP disclosed that there will be "no special dispensation of any kind" for the aged Prince.

The Japanese Government made a formal request for a 'reprieve" to delay the apprehension and confinement of Prince Nashimoto, first member of the Imperial Household to be ordered arrested for questioning and possible trial on war criminal charges.

Foreign Minister Yoshida submitted the Government request to General Douglas MacArthur apparently after a conference with other Government heads and after he had informed the Prince that his name was on the new list of 59.

Asked by correspondents whether the request would be complied with, SCAP declared that "the case of Prince Nashimoto will be handled on exactly the same basis and in the same manner as those others accused of war crimes."

This will mean he must submit to arrest by December 12 for confinement at Sugamo prison pending his trial at such time as Allied Headquarters determine

No Delay Permitted

No permission was granted for any delay in the delivery of the 11 Japanese army officers listed as suspected war criminals by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers early last month, according to a SCAP directive issued November 29.

Therefore, these men, including Colonel Kaname Sakaba and Captain Yoshio Kodaira of the Tokyo POW Camp; Colonel Sotaro Murata and Captain Yasuji Morimoto of the Osaka POW Camp; Lieutenant Colonel Michiji Otake and Lieutenant Taijiro Kuranishi of the Nagoya POW Camp; Colonel Tanae Kondo and Lieutenant Matasuke Ishimatsu of the Hiroshima POW Camp; Lieutenant Ryuma Hirano of the Hakodate POW Camp, and Lieutenant Colonel Riichi Kitajima and Captain Masashi Sato, of the Sendai POW Camp, were directed to be surrendered to the Sugamo Prison with the least practicable delay.

In another SCAP directive issued December 3, Lieutenant Colonel Aoshitada Nagatjua who will be delivered to the Omori Camp authorities for incarceration, was corrected to read Lieutenant Colonel Yoshitada Nagatoma.

IRAN APPROACHES MOSCOW

Seeks Permission to Enter Nare To Quell Disorders

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, December 4.—The Iranian Government continued its exchange of notes with the Soviet Government on the situation in Azerbaljan Province and in a new note yesterday requested that Moscow grant permission to Iranian forces to enter Nare to quell disorders there.

The latest note was in reply to the Soviet note of last week refusing permission to move Iranian troops into the Russian-occupied zone in Azerbaijan and denying charges that the Russians were supporting the autonomous movement there.

Shanghai Rice Price Drops

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The Chinese National Rehabilitation Administration reported today that the price of rice in Shanghai dropped 30 percent recently as the result of the arrival of UNRRA food and other supplies.

Personalized Diplomacy Abandoned by Truman; No More Big 3 Talks

President Truman has abandoned the personalized form of diplomacy and plans no more intimate conferences between Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Attlee and himself, notes the St. Louis Globe Democrat, according to a San Francisco broadcast on December 4. The same source adds the fact that President Truman bases his decision on the grounds that he thinks they are no more necessary.

Congress' Aid Sought In U.S. Labor Strikes

Truman Appeals to Automobile and Steel Workers to Remain at Their Jobs

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 3.—President Truman today asked Congress for permanent machinery to handle labor disputes in "important nationwide industries."

He appealed publicly for 225,000 CIO-United Automobile workers to return to their jobs in General Motors Corporation plants and urged 700,000 who might be involved in a steel strike to remain at work. The President proposed creation of facts finding boards to prevent work stoppages and a ban on strikes and lockouts for at least 30 days in the steel, automobile, aviation, mining oil, utilities and communications industries.

Anti-Strike Legislation

Now that President Truman's labor-management conference has finally failed to agree upon machinery which will avert strike, there are indications Congress may move quickly to pass anti-strike legislations, according to a Washington broadcast on Tuesday.

Already on tap in the House is a bill which will enforce heavy penalty on unions which violate no-strike clauses in the contract. In the Senate there is a measure which would set up for all industry the same dispute handling machinery now used by railroads and their unions.

Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Illinois Democrat, who is the chairman of the House Rules Committee, called a number of labor leaders to a conference on Tuesday in an attempt to head off legislations which would hit heavily at labor. Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, also cautioned Congress against acting too hastily. Congressman Sabath predicted President Truman will vote any law which puts heavy penalties on unions.

Another report said that William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said he believed Truman's proposal for legislation to curb strike will be unaccetable to labor. On the other hand, a number of senators expressed belief that the President's plan does not go far enough. Green decreed that the President's proposal as revealed in a message to Congress is patterned after the Railway Labor Act, providing facts-finding boards, including off-periods, in which work stoppages would be barged for 30 days.

Only Troopships Manned

Kyodo-AP

NEW YORK, December 2.—The National Maritime Union, CIO, said today that troopships, colliers, tankers and vessels carrying relief supplies would be the only ships manned in the nation's ports Monday during a 24-hour work stoppage.

The stoppage is a protest against what NMU termed the slow return of servicemen from abroad. NMU said several CIO affiliated unions also would refuse to man ships. President Joseph Curran estimated that 90,000 workers would be involved.

Indonesian Republic Is Ready to Accept Arbitration of U.N.

Willing to Take Move Even If Verdict Unfavorable, Says Premier Sjahrir

Premier Sulan Sjahrir of the Indonesian Republic told the press Tuesday that the Indonesians are prepared to accept United Nations' arbitration even if the verdict was unfavorable to the Indonesians, according to a Batavia dispatch.

A message from Singapore said that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten will preside at a conference there today of Allied military commanders to discuss the situation in Java and French Indo-China. According to the message, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Lord Allenbrooke, will attend the conference as well as French and Netherlands representatives.

Meanwhile, a London report stated that the British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs has told members of the House of Commons that Britain is urgently seeking the views of the Netherlands Government on the question of reception areas and shipping facilities for the evacuation of women and children from Java.

The correspondent of the Times, London, in Batavia, said that Dr. Van Mook, Deputy Governor General, will go back to Holland soon for talks with the Government.

The same correspondent stated that Van Mook is in a curious position—He is too reactionary for the Dutch people at home and too liberal for the average Dutchmen of the East Indies.

The Times writer tlso condemns the severe military censroship in Java which he says is impossible because great efforts are needed to wipe out the hatred and suspicion that has been developed between the Dutch and the Indonesians. He says that the correspondents in Java are not allowed to make inquiries. He blames London for this state of affairs.

Meanwhile, a Dutch report from Java says that a whole battalion of Indian marauder troops were being flown Tuesday from Batavia to Bandoeng where the situation is said to have gotten worse.

Earlier news was that the Indonesian extremists had attacked the British brigade headquarters at Bandoeng and had been beaten off after reinforcements had come up.

British Renew Shelling

Kyodo-USIS

BATAVIA, December 3.—The British Headquarters today announced that the cruiser Sussex had renewed shelling of Indonesian concentrations near the Central Java seaport of Samarang.

The announcement said that the successive attacks have silenced Indonesian artillery which shelled the Ambarawa internment camp area 25 miles south of Samarang. The official British statement disclosed that four Europeans were kidnapped and several European homes burned in the weekend rioting in Bandoeng.

Greece Holding Election

The forthcoming election in Greece is to be held on the last week of March, it was announced on Tuesday by Greek Prime Minister Sophoulis, according to an Athens report. British and American observers who are to watch the election have reaffirmed their desire to render any service they can to secure a democratically elected Greek Government.

Yugoslavia Confirms Decree

Kyodo-AP

BELGRADE, December 3.—Reuters reported yesterday that all legislation passed by the Yugoslavia majority Parliament since its historic meeting at Jajce in November 19, 1943 has now been unanimously confirmed by the constituent assembly on the proposal of Finance Minister General Zujovich. The nine-point constitution was announced at Jajce.

Fair, Sincere Defense for Yamashita at Manila Trial

Tsutomu Nishiyama, vice-director of the Central Liaison Office, declared in an interview with Jiji on Wednesday that he was very much impressed with the "fair and sincere" attitude with which the American defense counsels for General Tomoyuki Yamashita are acting in the war crimes trial at Manila.

Nishiyama, who hails from the same prefecture—Kochi—as the general, returned to Tokyo last night from Manila, where he had gone at the request of the Allied authorities to testify as a witness at the trial.

According to Nishiyama, who was Japanese financial commissioner at New York up to the outbreak of the war, there is no knowing what will be the final judgment on General Yamashita, who is now being tried for atrocities perpetrated by Japanese troops under his command.

"Whether or not a commanding officer should be held responsible for acts of atrocity committed by troops under his command," he pointed out, "is an entirely new legal question for which there have been no definite provisions under international law."

In this sense, the forthcoming results of the Yamashita trial are of no small interest because it will establish a new precedent in international law, he declared.

He disclaimed any knowledge whether General Yamashita will be tried at Singapore or at any other places, after the present trial at Manila is over. He added, however, that he noticed there is a demand for a separate trial for General Yamashita in British and Australian circles.

"What most deeply impressed me," he declared in conclusion, "is that all the American defense counsels for General Yamashita are extremely sincere and fair, doing their very best to collect evidence favorable for the defendant."

Dr. Koo, Hu Announced FEAC Representatives By Chinese Government

Kyodo-CNA

CHUNGKING, December 3.—The National Government of China, under date of December 4, announced that Dr. Wellington Koo and Hu Shih-tse had been appointed to serve as representatives of the National Government on the Far Eastern Advisory Commission.

Self-Rule Promise To India Reaffirmed

But Britain Warns It Will Resist Attempts to Resolve Issue by Force

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 5.—The British Government today reaffirmed its promise of self-rule for Indian when a suitable constitution has been adopted, but warned it would resist any attempt to resolve the issue by force.

Sir Patrick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, stated that the establishment of a constituent assembly can scarcely be contemplated before the Indian elections next spring.

He said a non-partisan parliamentary committee will be sent to Indian soon to speed self-government plans He told the House of Lords that the Commons' committtee will make an independent observation and draft an unofficial recommendation to the British Government.

He said it was important that members of the British Government have an opportunity to meet Indian political leaders and learn their views first hand. Although making no reference to recent riots in India, the statement said the Government would tolerate no attempt "to break down the loyalty of administration services or the Indian armed forces."

Jinnah Is Returned

In the Indian general elections the President of the All-India Muslim League, Mohammed All Jinnah, has been returned to the Central Legislative Assembly by the Muslim constituency of Bombay City, according to a London report.

A report from Bombay says that the results so far known indicate that the Congress Party will emerge from the election stronger than before.

The most significant feature about the election, the same dispatch added, is the decline of the Hindu morale.

REDS WELCOME MARSHALL

Communist Spokesman 'Regrets' Wedemeyer Not Removed From Post

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, December 2.—The appointment of General George C. Marshall, was welcomed by Communist, national and neutral faction in North China.

An unofficial Communist spokesman expressed relief that Major General Patrick Hurley had resigned and regretted that Lieutenant General Wedemeyer had not been removed at the same time.

The Kuomintang Peiping Chronicle said "it may confidently be assumed that Marshal will prove a worthy successor to Hurley and that there will be no change in policy of the United States toward China despite the agitation of a section of well meaning but misguided sentimentalists."

Eisenhower Assumes Duty

Kyodo-USIS

WASHINGTON, December 3.—General Dwight Eisenhower assumed his duties as U.S. Army Chief of Staff this morning. The new chief was released over the weekend from the hospital where he had been confined since November 22 with respiratory ailment. The Senate confirmed President Truman's nomination of Eisenhower while the general was in the hospital. He replaces General George Marshall who will leave soon for China as envoy of the President and with the rank of ambassador.

Trouble in Valencia

Kyodo-AP

MADRID, December 2.—Police fired shots into the air today, breaking up a fight in Valencia between 500 Carlists demonstrating for the return of the monarchy and members of France's Falange Youth front. No serious injuries or arrests were reported.

Italian Government Set Up

Alcide de Gaspari, Italian Foreign Minister, has now succeeded in forming a new Italian Government but further details are not yet available, according to a Rome report on Tuesday.

Nationalists Poised To Enter Mukden 15 Miles From City

Will Take Stronghold After Settlement of Sino-Russian Negotiations

Kyodo-CNA

CHUNGKING, December 4.—Vanguards of the Chinese Government forces invading Manchuria have reportedly reached a point only 15 miles from Mukden with the communists offering no resistance. The main body is now at a place 130 miles west of the city, ready to enter Mukden as soon as negotiations with the Soviet authorities are settled.

In this connection, Lieutenant General Tu Yu-ming, commander-in-chief of the Northeastern Peace Preservation Corps, told the press today that he was confident that the negotiations with the Soviet for complete occupation of Mukden by the Nationalist forces will be settled successfully. He added that the entrance of Government forces will not take place before the Soviet troops are completely withdrawn from Mukden. General Tu expected that a fight with the Communists would be "unavoidable" when the Nationalists enter the walled city.

The Nationalist forces, according to the General, have been greatly strengthened with the arrival of 11 Curtis Commando transports of the Chinese air force carrying more than 20 tons of urgent military supplies. General Tu added that he was only waiting for the Government's order to drive into Mukden.

Ready for Nationalist

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 4.—A Chungking Chinese press dispatch said that independent Manchurian forces marched into Mukden to welcome the Nationalist troops 30 miles away.

Reds Doomed at Paotow

Kyodo-UP

CHUNGKING, December 3.—Total collapse of the Communist forces appeared imminent in the furious fighting since December 1 around Paotow, on the Inner Mongolia plateau.

Suicide squads of the Communist forces equipped with weapons seized from the Japanese and aided by Japanese infantrymen, artillerymen, and mechanized units and Inner Mongolian cavalry units have been hurling desperate attacks since November 8 against the city. However, with reinforcements of pro-Government Mohammedan cavalry units, the Reds were completely surrounded.

According to radio reports of the 12th War Zone reaching Chungking, the defenders had only 500 American carbines—the only effective weapon inside Paotow—and ammunition was running low, but the collapse of the Communist forces appeared imminent.

The fighting up to the present has been waged at various points within 16 miles of Paotow.

Nationalists Push On

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 3.—According to authoritative military quarters the Chinese Nationalist Army captured Tahaushan against no resistance by the Communist forces, and pressed on toward Hsinmin, a stronghold on the banks of the Liao River, 43 miles northwest of Mukden advancing 200 miles into Manchuria.

Meanwhile Nationalist forces heading toward Yingkow from Kaopangtze advanced 25 miles south to occupy Panshan, while another unit is pressing on Peichin, 23 miles northeast of the same town, according to press reports.

Arrive in Changchun

Kyodo-CNA

CHANGCHUN, December 4.—Chiang Ching-kuo, son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Chungking diplomatic representative, and his party of about 15 men reached here from Peiping today by air.

British 'Imperial Reasons' Revealed Behind Fighting Between Jews and Arabs

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 1.—Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Republican of Maine, said today that Great Britain is stirring up troubles between the Jews and Arabs as a 'pretext to establish a military base in Palestine "for imperial reasons." Brewster told the Senate that the proposal to set up a joint Anglo-American commission to study the Palestine question "is intended to saddle the United States with a share in moral responsibility for a British policy in Palestine."

SITTING IN ON THE DIET

When the plenary session of the Budget Committee, House of Representatives, was reopened at 2:11 p.m. Tuesday, interpellation was continued by Mitsugu Tanaka, Progressive, on taxation, sale of Government property, food supply, importation of provisions, distribution of fertilizer and other subjects.

Regarding the sale of Government property, Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa replied that the Government is not yet considering immediate steps, although study is now being made of such property which can be sold to the public. Concerning the food supply situation, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura said that the Government knows well that the food ration of 2.1 go is not sufficient, and is wishing to increase it to 2.3 go (330 grams). Recently, the farmers have been inclined to hold their surplus rice, exchanging it for other necessities, and thus the government is desirous of supplying farmers with such necessities, not at black market prices, in order to encouage them to offer their crops to the government, he explained. In conclusion the Agriculture and Forestry Minister expressed his conviction that the Government will be able to meet the food supply demands this year by obtaining sufficient shipments of rice.

Regarding fertilizer supply, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura also said that the poor rice crop of this year is due greatly to the lack of fertilizer. Because of air raids, nitrogen production was slashed to about 8,000 tons monthly at the war's end. Although, since then, production has somewhat improved, it is not yet sufficient to meet urgent needs. The Government is exerting efforts to obtain fertilizers other than nitrogen, he explained. Tht fertilizer production goal for the next fiscal year is 750,000 tons, and that for 1947, 2,000,000 tons. Production allotments will be set up for manufacturers, Agriculture and forestry Minister Matsumura said. But he stated that it is now impossible to increase the 2.1 go ration to 3 go as widely demanded, as that will require an additional supply of 22,000,000 koku or 110,000,000 bushels of principal cereals.

Referring to collateral for food imports, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister explained that about 50,000 bales of raw silk, of which 35,000 bales can be exported, are now being held in stock. Raw silk to be produced next year can be used for collateral, and therefore great efforts will have to be made to increase silk output next year. Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara also explained that the reason why daily necessities are not being produced in large quantities can be found in the shortage of coal, not the question of prices.

Tetsutaro Hamano, Progressive, then questioned the Prime Minister on the revision of the Constitution and asked if the Prime Minister had confirmed the newspaper report that His Majesty the Emperor told foreign newspapermen that the British Sovereign system was preferable. To this question, the Prime Minister replied;

"As revision of the Constitution will decide the future of Japan, it should be undertaken with great care. Rashness is to be avoided. The Constitutional Problem Investigation Committee has not yet reached a conclusion, and when it does the decision will be discussed by the Cabinet and then submitted to the Throne. Then, receiving the Imperial order, we will undertake formally to revise the Constitution."

Hamano then questioned the Government on the recent newspaper report that Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata said that there is a tendency of bureaucrats to obstructing the Throne, in opposition to the democratization of our politics. The Prime Minister replied that if there were such a tendency, official discipline should be enforced so that such a tendency would be stopped.

Shogo Suzuki, Independent, declared that the Throne has no war responsibility, although according to newspapers the attitude of the Allied Powers seems to demand a probe into the Throne's war responsibility. In reply, the Prime Ministers said: "Respecting the Throne's action as regards administrative matters, State Ministers are to shoulder the entire responsibility. His Majesty the Emperor has no responsibility whatever."

Interpellator Suzuki asked to have a full account of the condition of the Japanese military forces abroad. First Demobilization Vice-Minister Hara made the following statement:

"No communications are now possible with those in that part of Korea north of 38 degrees, Manchuria, Saghalien and the Kuriles, but judging from fragmentary reports, they seem to be in great difficulty. Respecting military men in those parts, there are no formal reports, but in Saghalien and Manchuria, officers and men are being accorded different treatment, with some being put to compulsory labor. In China, the troop organization is being completely maintained due to the fair attitude of the Chinese side. There is no anxiety about their living condition. North of the Yangtze River and particularly in North China more than 3,000 casualties were caused between September 2 and the middle of November because of the civil war.

"Those on the small islands in the Central Pacific, New Guinea and Southern areas are suffering difficulties, but they are being massed at important points and there is no immediate danger.

"In the Philippines there are now about 40,000 men in the neighborhood of Manila who are being held as prisoners. At first they were given a daily ration of 700 grams, but they are now given less than the Japanese ration of 2.1 go. Thus they are suffering, being unable to have proper nourishment. Many military men died from malnutrition after arrival at Manila because they had to go so long without nourishing food during the hostilities. There are some who are still encamping in mountain districts.

"The condition in Burma is not known, but the Japanese are imagined to be leading a self-supporting life under their commanders. At present about 80 per cent of the 3,000,000 men abroad are supporting themselves by their own efforts. Ships are required for the early repatriation of these men.

"The 170,000 men in Southern Korea have all returned. Since November 21, two or three American landing barge motherships, each with a capacity of 2,000 to 3,000 men, have been bringing home our men from China. It is estimated that the movement will be completed by 1948.

"Those in Southern areas, the Central Pacific, and New Guinea are mainly the navy men, and their repatriation will be completed by next summer. Those in the Southwestern Pacific will be brought home by next October. Thus their repatriation will be finished two years earlier than original by scheduled. Up to November 25, 220,000 men were demobilized, and about 250,000 Japanese residents overseas were brought home. There was no officer who returned home ahead of his men."

Vice-Minister Mito of the Second Demobilization Ministry also made the following report:

"The repatriation of the men in the Ogasawara area will be finished by the end of January next, those in the Central Pacific area by the end of March, those in the Philippines by the end of September, those in the Southeastern Pacific by the end of July, 1947, those in the Southwestern Pacific by the end of 1948, and those in the Central and Southern Chinese areas by the end of 1948."

Suzuki also interpellated on the unlawful disposal of war materials at the time of the war's end.

The Vice-Minister of the First Demobilization Ministry replied: "When war ended the Army possessed 70,000 tons of rice and 100,000 tons of other cereals, enough for more than 2,000,000 fighting troops and 100,000 heads of horses for three months. Upon demobilization, each man was given a ration for three days, for a total of 50,000 tons. It was the Government policy give such stocks to the public, but some confusión was caused then. The quantity unaccounted for is about 30,000 tons, of which 30 to 60 per cent was recovered and given to prefectural authorities.

"We received 551 letters giving details of such unlawful disposals, but we found that about two-thirds gave unfounded information. Of clothings, at the war end, we possessed 7,600,000 suits, of which 1,850,000 were given to the demobilized men, and about 1,750,000 were sold to the public. This leaves about 4,000,000 suits which were handed over to the Allied Occupation Forces. We had 7,700,000 blankets, of which about 2,200,000 were given to the men, and 1,000,000 were sold. The remaining 4,500,000 were submitted to the Allied forces.

"Up to the present military men who were punished for unlawful acts respecting the disposal of war materials are one general, 195 officers, 191 non-commissioned men, and 140 soldiers, and 125 civilians in the Army service."

The Vice-Minister of the Second Demobilization Ministry reported that navy men who were punished for unlawful acts were one Rear Admiral, five Captains, two Commanders, 10 Lieutenant Commanders, 18 First Lieutenants, 23 Second Lieutenants, 23 sub-Lieutenants, and many non-commissioned men and sailors. Of the above, five Lieutenant Commanders took possession of materials valued at ¥810,000. Some sold motor trucks and bicycles."

The plenary session adjourned at 6:49 p.m.

Estimate of Imports Requires Revision

Economic Circles Believe Actual Costs Will Surpass Government Guess

Economic circles here express strong doubt whether the government is correct in its estimation of the cost of the projected importation of foodstuffs from foreign countries, Jiji learned Tuesday.

Sankuro Ogasawara, Minister of Commerce and Industry, told the plenary session of the House of Representatives last Thursday that the projected imports of rice and other foodstuffs under the Allied-approved plan would cost Japan a total of ¥1,105,000,000.

Of the projected imports of 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs, the present plan calls for importation of 800,000 tons of rice from Korea and 200,000 tons from Formosa.

According to Agriculture and Forestry Ministry circles, it is estimated that Korean rice will cost ¥120 per koku (one koku approximates five bushels), and that 800,000 tons of rice or an equivalent of 4,800,000 koku of rice will cost ¥576,000,000. If Formosan rice is to be purchased at the same price as Korean rice, the total imports of 1,000,000 tons of rice from Korea and Formosa will amount to ¥720,000,000.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ogasawara also estimated wheat and wheat flour to be imported from the United States and Australia at 1,150,000 tons. If the current American quotations for wheat—$1.08 per bushel—are to be applied to the projected imports, they would cost some ¥360,000,000 at the exchange rate of 15 to 1.

In other words, it is pointed out in economic circles, the projected imports of 1,000,000 tons of rice from Korea and Formosa and of 1,150,000 tons of wheat and wheat flour alone would cost ¥1,080,000,000 which covers only some 70 percent of the projected total imports of 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs.

It is further pointed out in these circles that the estimated Korean rice price of ¥120 per koku represents probably the lowest of the had to be imported at the highest quotations of ¥300 per koku, it would mean that the projected imports of 1,000,000 tons of rice from Korea and Formosa alone would cost some ¥1,800,000,000.

According to these circles, therefore, the present government estimate of the total cost of foodstuffs imports would have to be considerably revised, if the projected imports are to be made according to the original quantitative scale.

Olympics in London

Kyodo-AP

BERNE, Switzerland, December 1.—The secretariat of the International Olympic Committee said today that it was reasonably certain that the 1948 Winter Olympics would be held in Switzerland with the remaining part of the program scheduled for London. He said that a sufficient number of the committee's members had already voted in favor of the London site.

Senate To Hear Hurley

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 3—Major General Patrick J. Hurley will get his requested opportunity to discuss publicly the reasons for his recent resignation as Ambassador to China at an open hearing Wednesday of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Originally the committee intended to hear Hurley behind closed doors but he objected to secrecy.

Coal Dearth Issue Expected To Enliven Diet As Moves Afoot To Clarify Responsibility

The opinion is gaining ground in political circles that people responsible for the present coal dearth crisis, which threatens to paralyze the nation's industrial activities in the immediate future, should be called to account not only for their failure to prevent the present crisis but also for their inefficient administration which resulted in the dwindling coal output during the war, Jiji reports.

These circles believe that the present coal situation is directly attributable to the inefficient management of the coal-mining industry by authorities of the Fuel Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry as well as the Coal Industry Control Association.

Jiji reported that the Liberal Party is now collecting all data pertaining to the coal-mining industry since the outbreak of the war in China through the war years as well as on government measures taken in this respect.

Present indications are, Jiji added, that the Party is planning to take joint action with the Social Democratic Party in presenting a resolution to the current Diet session calling on the government to clarify the responsibility for the present coal crisis as well as for the decreased coal production during the war.

Meanwhile, the Asahi reported that both parties met last Saturday and decided to ask the Lower House for some drastic action to bring about speedy increase in coal output.

With the opening of the plenary session of the House budget committee on Monday morning, the paper expected the issue to become the center of lively discussion during the current Diet session.

Viewing The Diet

By OUR SPECIAL OBSERVER

The SCAP directive on Monday ordering the apprehension of 59 additional war criminal suspects caused a sharp shock to the members of both Houses of the Diet now in session. Particularly heavy was the blow to the Progressive Party of the House of Representatives, for this party, among other factions in the House, has too many "sore spots" in its composition and character.

It has been common knowledge that the "Progressive" Party actually represents the most conservative political influences of Japan. When, on November 16, the party officially adopted the name of "Progressive" at its inaugural meeting, newspapermen covering the event were befogged. They carefully scrutinized the faces of the party members and on finding them quite sober, questioned whether these politicians were capable of distinguishing conservatism from progressivism.

Be that as it may, no one can deny the fact that the members of the "Progressive" party include a large number of veteral politicians equipped with penetrating insight into the working of "practical" politics. They were clever indeed when they adopted "progressivism" as their slogan.

Shrewd Planning

There can be no doubting the fact that the members of this party anticipate that in the forthcoming general election they will be able to exact large numbers of votes from the Japanese voters, a large majority of whom, yet ignorant of what democracy really means, will most probably be influenced by their incorrigibly feudalistic instincts in deciding whom to elect. The Progressives were clever indeed when they planned to smoke-screen the simple-minded constituents with the catch-word of progressivism.

With the same shrewdness, the Progressives have gained notable successes in their Diet politics ever since the Diet convened. The initial success was achieved when, in presenting the controversial Diet members' war guilt resolution, they maneuvered, with success, to protect the members of their party from war responsibility charges.

Then on Monday and Tuesday at the Budget Committee meeting, a representative of the Progressive Party concentrated his efforts on exacting from Prime Minister Shidehara a clear guarantee that the present Cabinet will resign immediately after the next election ended.

Shidehara, however, remained rather non-commital and almost adamant at times, but finally the Progressive representative succeeded in forcing the Prime Minister to say this much: "The Government will decide its attitude in consideration of the situation that will prevail then." This statement has at least increased the possibility of the progressives achieving power. Informed circles reported that some of the Progressives were already dreaming of Ministerial posts in the new Cabinet. The situation as it stood over the weekend indicated that they will most probably succeed in their plots provided the general situation remained as heretofore and if the constituents remained as simple-minded as these politicians would like them to be.

SCAP Upsets Program

The Allied directive issued Monday, however, upset the Progressive Party's blooming program. The Party now must yield two of its leading members. Hyogoro Sakurai and Dr. Masataka Ota. Sakurai is one of the senior members of the party while Dr. Ota, at present occupying the key position of the Chairman of the Political affairs Investigation Committee, is the "brain" of the party.

The Progressives, moreover, are well aware of the fact that the party comprise, besides Sakurai and Dr. Ota, quite a number of other war criminal suspects. It is interesting to note that when on December 1, the "war guilt resolution" was introduced to the Lower House plenary session, senior members of the Progressive Party including Lower House Speaker Toshio Shimada, Chuji Machida, Yonezo Maeda and Tadao Oasa were not to be seen in their seats. And they have not made their appearance in the Lower Chamber ever since.

Bolt from Blue

Monday's SCAP directive must, one is led to believe, have been a bolt from the blue for Dr. Ota, for this man has been busy directing Diet politics for the Progressive cause while his colleagues refrained from attending the sessions. During the war, Dr. Ota was reputed as an able commentator on economic control and played an important role in financial administration of Japan.

While the Progressive Party has been having a hard enough time to find a president ever since its organization it is now faced with a real crisis with the loss of such a man as Ota whom everybody has considered "safe."

Inasmuch as the Progressive Party is patently a motley assembly of men actuated chiefly by lust for political dominance it has become doubly difficult for it to find a proper man as its president now that the SCAP order on Monday forebodes apprehension of more of its members in the future. A story has it that General Kazushige Ogaki, whom the Progressives have been growing for presidency, is now rather hesitant about the matter.

The Progressives are thus betraying their true character of conservatism and unless they succeed in securing a safe guarantee for grabbing the reins of the government after the forthcoming election, there is danger that the party will be split altogether.

Red Tie-Up Refused By Social Democrats

Party Stand Clarified on Common Front Stand—Keen Vote Race Seen

The Social Democratic Party will not form a common front with the Communist Party.

This final clarification of the Social Democrats' stand on the much-discussed issue of proposed cooperation with the Communist Party was made Tuesday when, it was learned, the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party dispatched instructions to its provincial headquarters, clarifying the party line on this issue as well as its attitude toward the Tenno system.

The party laid down a definite principle that it will not stand on a common front with the Communist Party. This applies to all the party's political and social struggles as well as any labor or farmers' disputes.

In case the Communist Party proposes joint action regarding specific local issues or under special local conditions, final decision on the question will be taken by the Central Headquarters of the Social Democratic Party or at a joint meeting of provincial party headquarters concerned, according to the instructions dispatched.

With reference to the Tenno system, the Social Democratic Party takes the stand that the Imperial institution should be retained on the basis of a Constitutional theory that the sovereignty rests with the State.

At the same time, the party proposes that the sovereign powers of the Emperor should be drastically curtailed in accordance with the spirit of democracy.

Along these lines, the instructions declared, the Social Democratic Party intends to strive for the realization of democracy and socialism in this country under a democratized Tenno system.

Political observers are of the opinion that this clarification of the party line on these issues is tantamount to a blunt Social Democratic "good-bye" notice to the Communists, who have been attempting to reach an understanding with the Social Democratic Party to form a common front along the lines of the Communists' favorite popular front tactics.

As a result, these observers said, there is now every possibility that keenest competition will develop between the two leftist parties to gain the support of the masses, especially in connection with the forthcoming general elections.

OVER HERE

By "Kay"

Several sleepy, tired people were riding in a late practically empty tram on the Yamate line Tuesday night. They were cold and hungry. Their lean, weary faces were gloomy.

At Ikebukuro station two young Japanese fellows boarded the tram. Their baggy flying togs marked them as former pilots, perhaps Kamikaze fliers. They were quibbling and feeling gay, being under the influence of Bacchus. Their youthful faces were glowing. Dubiously clinging to each other, they would occasionally separate and sway like the weeping willows on Ginza do in a light May breeze.

The tram was delayed, waiting for the electric streetcar of another line to pull in.

In the tram ahead were three GIs. During the wait they were smoking cigarettes.

The shorter of the two Japanese fellows chanced to glance ahead. His hazy vision sighted the GIs. He turned to his companion.

"I'm going to smoke, too!" he blurted as he pawed his drooping mouth and pulled out his tiny Japanese pipe.

"Oh no, you're not," the other replied between belches, "there's a sign in here that says 'No Smoking'."

"Listen, pal," the short one said, giving his friend a shove, "it's all right when the tram has stopped as long as this one has. I'll prove it to you."

He wobbled out of the door, called over the station master and explained the situation. The station master gave a friendly grin and nodded approval.

Just as he was about to light his pipe, the station master tooted his whistle. The battered tram door slammed shut. The ex-flier peered into the tram ahead. The GIs tossed their cigarettes to the dirty floor and stepped on them.

"Did you see that?" he asked his companion as he blew out his match and stored his pipe away.

All of a sudden he caught sight of a clean-cut fellow apparently a reporter standing nearby. He swayed over and stared at him with drowsy limpid dark eyes. He smiled sheepishly. Slapping his companion he turned back to the reoprter and ventured, "My friend here was my squadron leader." He smacked his lips and continued, "In the past if I didn't sir him or if I shoved him around or talked to him like I'm doing now, I'd sure as hell get booted in the pants, slapped in the face and probably land in the brig. But look what's happened."

He chuckled. His mate gave an inebriated grin and apologized.

"Mr. Gentleman," the short one continued after a belch, "democracy is written on your face. That's what I like about you." He unconsciously pulled out his pipe and looking at it longingly but quickly restored it in his pocket when his bigger friend slapped his hand.

"Freedom of speech at last," he remarked, "that's why I can say this."

The gloomy tram brightened up and everything was all smiles.

"Look at these togs," the small lad's companion slapped his own knees and pointed to his mate's breeches. "They aren't appropiate things to wear now. But until we can get civilian clothes everyone will have to ignore them."

The passengers nodded their heads and smiled.

Lawyers Meeting in London

The Executive Council of the International Law Association is meeting in London shortly to discuss plans for the first postwar conference of the Association next September, according to a London report on Saturday. Jurists and lawyers from various countries will attend.

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Laborers Dispatched To Up Output of Coal

Industrial Firms Are Making Every Effort to Overcome Serious Shortage

In an effort to overcome the prevailing coal famine which has forced the States railways to halve the transportation service while large industrial concerns depending on coal for operation have been placed in a critical situation, quarters concerned are rushing to mines in the Hokkaido, Kyushu, and other coal mining areas reinforcement corps made up of their own staff members according to Kyodo.

In the wake of the Japan Steel Tube Manufacturing Company and Yawata Iron Foundry which recently dispatched a relief corps of more than 250 members each to coal mines, the State railways have organized a large relief corps of 6,200 railway people to be dispatch- to the Hokkaido, the Joban coal mine area and Kyushu. These railway people were picked in the Sendai, Sapporo and Moji Railway Boards.

Following the step taken by the Government's railways, various industrial concerns are reported to be setting up reinforcement corps. These industrial concerns are the Osaka Gas Company, Japan Special Steel Manufacturing Company, Mitsubishi Steel Manufacturing Company, Japan Light Metal Manufacturing Company, and Tokyo-Shibaura Electric Company.

The reinforcement corps from these concerns together with that of the Government railways are estimated to number more than 7,000. It is expected these relief corps will be quickly dispatched to coal mines at the earliest possible time during this month.

The Mainichi reported that the prevailing coal famine is growing serious more than ever and the coal supply in December will be just enough to keep up the operations of vital industries such as railways, gas making and shipping. The paper said that this was revealed by the coal policy commission of the Commerce and Industry Ministry which met in a conference on November 29 at the same ministry.

The commission made it known that the coal production amount in December is expected to reach 535,000 tons while 414,000 tons will be available from the coal in stock, totaling 949,000 tons. The total volume, it was said, is barely sufficient to meet the coal demand by vital industries and industries in general accordingly will have to go without any coal supply in the month.

Particulars of the coal supply program as announced by the commission follows: (unit in 1,000 tons)

	Expected coal production	Coal in stock	Total
Hokkaido ...	150	84	234
Honshu	105	30	135
Kyushu	280	300	580
Total	535	414	949

The Hokkaido will have 234,000 tons in the month, of which 203,000 tons are expected to be consumed in the island, the balance to be shipped to Honshu for consumption there. Of the island's allotment, 55,000 tons have been earmarked for the railways, 43,000 tons for civilian use, with the rest being allocated for other vital industries.

In Kyushu 580,000 tons of coal will be available. The local coal consumption is expected to amount to 275,000 tons while 217,000 tons will go to Honshu. The local consumption consists of 55,000 tons for the use of the railways, 60,000 tons for the Yawata Iron Foundry and supplies for other vital industries.

There will be 383,000 tons of coal available in Honshu in the month. The coal supply is expected to be distributed chiefly among shipping industry, gas works in major cities, sulphuric ammonia manufacturing industry, and railways.

Sending Cables to U.S.

A new radiogram service whereby Allied military, naval and accredited civilian personnel may transmit and receive low-cost messages of a personal nature and of their own composition to and from the United States will go into effect Wednesday, it was announced by Major General Spencer B. Akin, Chief, Civil Communications Section, said PRO on Tuesday. For as little as ¥10 or ¥15, yen, in the cheapest category, a ten-word, original radiogram may be filed. At present it will be available only to the United States, and will be in addition to the standard text (EFM) message service previously authorized. It will be reciprocal, in that relatives and friends in the United States may send similar messages to servicemen or accredited personnel in the occupation area, starting Wednesday, and also at low cost. Messages of the cheapest class from Tokyo to San Francisco will cost ¥10 for ten words or less and ¥1 for each additional word. For other places in the United States the charge for this class of message (known as VLT) will be ¥13 for ten words or less and one and three-tenths (1.3) yen for each additional word. Address, text and signature will be included in the word count. Name of the state must be spelled out in full but will not be counted.

Mounting Ill-Feeling Between Farmers And Townsmen Is Cause of Deep Concern

Growing ill-feeling between farmers and townsmen as a result of the aggravating food situation was frankly admitted by Kenzo Matsumura, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, in the course of his reply to a question posed during Saturday afternoon's plenary session of the House of Peers.

Expressing "deep concern" over the none too cirdial relations between the farming and urbane communities, Mr. Matsumura said:

"The majority of farmers and peasants are simple and honest people. But some of them are engaged in black-market dealings with their farm products, which is one of the causes of the present social unrest in this country."

He added that the Government will make every effort to ameliorate the situation, for which he asked the cooperation of the general public.

Yasujiro Nihei, of the Kenyukai, who made the interpellation, said that the townsmen's ill-feeling against farmers is growing daily as the food situation becomes further aggravated. "There is the danger that the ill-feeling might develop into some direct action between the consumers and the producers," he warned.

He also pointed out that there is a tendency among tenant farmers that they do not wish to become landed farmers.

In reply, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura said that there are reports that some of the tenant farmers do not wish to become land-owning farmers, but that the majority of them are known to be highly anxious to own farm land.

FOOD GIVEN OUT IN TOKYO

Yokohama People Also Get Rice, Wheat As New Shipment Arrives

The distribution of a ration of only 2.1 go of rice or wheat per person a day started from November 29 in the Tokyo and Yokohama areas following the arrival of 30,000 bales of rice and wheat on November 28 from Niigata, Akita, Yamagata and Miyagi Prefectures, reports Kyodo. Sweet Potatoes and other foodstuffs are not this time included in the staple foodstuff ration, as was previously promised by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura.

In spite of the fact that delivery of rice to the Government by Toyama, Ishikawa and Fukui Prefectures have not been successful, the residents of Osaka and Kobe districts will be shortly supplied with the same amount of rice or wheat as in the Keihin district with the arrival of wheat from Shikoku.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, in the meantime, has decided to supply families of coal mine workers with extra rice and sweet potatoes. Up to the present, only coal mine laborers have been supplied with an extra ration of rice, but for three months beginning December, families of coal mine workers will each receive a ration of 2.3 go of rice, a day.

Families of those who volunteer to work in coal mines or regular coal mine laborers will be each supplied with 60 pounds of sweet potatoes in Tokyo, and in other places approximately the same amount will be distributed to each member of families of coal mine workers.

Coal mine workers in the Joban area, Kumamoto, Saga and Nagasaki will each receive a special ration of 18 pounds of sweet potatoes.

RADIO PROGRAM

Thursday, December 6

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Downbeat; 1030—Viva America; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Air Corps Show; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Harry James; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Concert Hall; 1530—97TH DIV "SMART SET"; 1545—JUST ROMANCE; 1600—So You Know The Bands;; 1615—Evening Devotions; 1630—Mail Call; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Parade Of Sters; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Comedy Caravan; 1900—BY-LINES; 1915—Jack Kirkwood; 1930—Abbott and Costello; 2000—Music Hall; 2030—Dinah Shore; 2100—Cleveland Symphony; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; 0630—English exercise; 0800-0900—Music; 1000—Children's Hour; 1130—Music; 1200—News; Weather; 1215—Pipe organ Music; 1300—Women's Hour; 1330—Concert; 1430—Music; 1500—News; 1530—Music; 1600—Program for sick persons; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Music appreciation; 1830—English Exercise; 2000—Program for women; 2030—Music; 2100—Diet Hour; 2130—News; Music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 0645—Talk; 0700—Music; 1700—Young men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1815—Current Topics; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Cello and Piano; 2030—Laughter Hour; 2100—Diet Hour.

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EICHELBERGER FOR U.S.

8th Army Commander to Spend 'Xmas in Ashville With His Wife

Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, Commander of the 8th Army Occupational Troops in Japan, will leave Wednesday morning by bomber for the United States on a short leave of absence, said a PRO announcement on Tuesday. His B-17, Miss Em the 2nd, is the successor to the combat started Miss Em, veteran of many bombing missions in the Southwest Pacific.

The general plans to go direct to Mrs. Eichelberger's home in Ashville, North Carolina, to spend a quiet Christmas with his family.

"Mrs. Eichelberger and I haven't spent a Christmas together since 1941. I hope to sit in front of the fire, visit a few friends, and relax," he said.

The 8th Army commander's career in the Pacific War has been highlighted with victory beginning with Buna in New Guinea in 1942 and culminating with the landing of his air-borne troops in Japan this September.

He is schduled to take over command of all the occupational forces in Japan on December 31, when the 6th Army becomes non-operational, preparatory to its deactivation January 26.

Lieutenant General C. P. Hall, Commanding General of the 11th Corps, will be in command of the 8th Army during General Eichelberger's absence, it was revealed the same day.

Transferring Cash, Securities

The Japanese Government was directed on November 29 by SCAP to instruct the Bank of Japan to transfer all cash, negotiable securities, other negotiable financial paper and other readily transportable property of high value, now in Japan, and belonging to those organizations, which were closed on September 30, to the vaults of the Bank of Japan for safekeeping.

According to this directive, for each branch of the closed organizations, an accurate inventory will be prepared at time of removal of the property, and the property of each such branch will be carefully segregated from property of other organizations, and earmarked.

It is further directed that the preparation of inventories, transfer and placing in storage will be conducted in the presence of representatives of the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

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Project to Increase Salt Output Drafted

League of Economic Associations to Present Plan to Finance Ministry

The committee of the League of Economic Associations formulated plans for increasing the production of salt at its meeting held at the Nippon Kogyo Club last week. The plans will be presented to the Finance Minister while the League will launch a movement to become self-supporting in salt supply, it is further revealed.

Despite the decrease of demand for salt due to the suspension of war industries and the deterioration of the people's standard of living, Japan still needs 2,300,000 tons of salt annually for cooking and industrial purposes. Japan has hitherto relied on import, with 75 per cent of salt supplied by foreign countries. In view of the acute shortage of salt and suspension of salt import, Japan must adopt a new policy to become self-sufficient.

Plans have been formulated, therefore, to produce 1,000,000 tons of table salt and 650,000 tons of industrial salt which is only 50 per cent of the 1,300,000 tons necessary for industrial use. In order to put the plans into practice, salt-fields must be utilized so as to produce the maximum amount of salt. The production of salt by individuals must be further encouraged and the development of new salt fields must be undertaken by means of converting airfields into salt fields. When the project is put into operation, about 1,000,000 tons of salt will be produced, but the amount is barely sufficient to meet the demand for table use.

The production of another 650,000 tons for industrial use must be contrived. For this purpose, 4,000 to 5,000 chobu (one cho is 2.45 acres) must be newly cultivated, and the development of salt fields in the vicinity of factories will be encouraged. The transfer of factories to the coastal areas is also advisable, and at the same time proper guidance will be given to housewives to economize on the consumption of salt for cooking purposes.

In carrying out plans for the increase of salt output, the committee of the League of Economic Association has requested the support of the Government in the form of subsidies and loan of necessary capitals. The committee also favors a policy of setting up the Government price on salt so that the import of salt in the future will not hamper the salt industry in the country.

In consideration of the fact that the production of salt by means of developing more salt-fields requires a considerable time, every effort must be exerted for importing salt by the Government. Meanwhile, the committee has decided to set up a special society charged with realizing the import of salt.

Converting Airfields

Some of the airfields of the former Japanese forces in Shikoku will be turned into salt fields with SCAP's permission as from the end of December, it was decided by the Takamatsu Monopoly Bureau in Shikoku, Kyodo reports.

The airfields expected to be converted into salt fields are those at Saijo, Wabima, Kannoji, Takamatsu, Tokushima and Komatsujima.

TEACHERS FILE PROTEST

Tokyo Governor Notified of Opposition to Fire 500 Educators

Representatives of the Teachers Union on Tuesday strongly protested to Governor Hisatada Hirose on the plan to fire 800 school teachers in connection with the large-scale reduction of administrative workers.

"Teaching occupation is the only vocational field from which returning soldiers are refused to be admitted by SCAP order. Although teachers were drafted into the fighting services during the war, they are now ordered to stay out of the teaching occupation. Soldiers from the front may be able to return to their former occupations, and even civil servicemen and officials are permitted to resume their former vocation," declared Mrs. Natsu Kawasaki, well-known educator.

She also pointed out that the teachers are badly needed everywhere, and it is senseless to create more unemployment simply because the prefectural government is planning to discharge employees drastically.

It was revealed that the Teachers Union's protest was not favorably accepted.

Controlling Typhus Fever

The prevention and control of typhus fever in Japan was urged by the Allied Supreme Headquarters on November 29 and responsible Japanese agency was ordered immediately to adopt further measures for the control of the fever.

According to a SCAP directive, disinfestation by use of insecticide, spray, DDT, residual effect at 30-day intervals will be instituted on all railway cars assigned for use of the Allied military personnel as well as all ferries operating between Aomori and Hakodate. Similar methods will be undertaken on other public conveyances that may be assigned for use of the Allied forces.

After each disinfestation, all conveyances will be plainly and uniformly marked as directed by the Military Command concerned to show date and place of treatment.

Radio Station Making Debut Next February

Japan's First Private Service To Be Known as People's Broadcasting System

Much headway has been made in the projected organization of Japan's first private radio broadcasting service and a new broadcasting corporation, to be known as the People's Broadcasting System, will start functioning next February, Jiji reported.

The project has been in progress for nearly a month under the sponsorship of a number of influential businessmen including Naka Funata, member of the House of Representatives and secretary-general of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Promoters of the new broadcasting service told Jiji that preliminary negotiotions are going on satisfactorily with the Japanese Government as well as the Allied authorities. They said that they expect to establish a preparatory office in Tokyo some time this month to finish all necessary preparations for launching the new radio service next February.

The Minshu Hoso Kabushiki Kaisha or People's Broadcasting Company, Ltd., will be capitalized at ¥2,000,000 to be divided into a total of 400,000 shares, all of which are to be subscribed to by the general public.

According to the promotors, the projected private broadcasting company will start its service with transmission facilities to be purchased or leased from private interests and the Government.

The company will be operated entirely on a business basis, they said, with its main source of income being advertising fees, which will include not only those collected from larger concerns but also for smaller items.

When the service starts functioning next February, they further indicated, one radio transmission station will operate in Tokyo and another in Osaka. The network will use the medium wave. It is planned that, as soon as necessary facilities are made available, the Tokyo station will start short-wave emission. Efforts will also be made to launch television service as an early date, they said.

During 1947, the People's Broadcasting Company will start short-wave emission also from its Osaka station, in addition to inaugurating a new medium-wave station in Fukuoka and Sapporo during 1948, the promotors said.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

EXPERIENCED female house-keeper wanted in Japanese family. State particulars. Apply Box 55, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

AMERICAN Devry movie camera, suitable for newspaperman, 35mm. Lens 3.5, to highest bidder. Apply Box 56, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BEDROOM set with two beds, bedside table, two wardrobes, one chest, one screen, besides two beds, one big carpet, one Chinese screen, one camphor chest, crystal glasses, kitchen utensils. Apply or visit all next Friday or Saturday morning Kobayashi, c/o Mr. Millet, No. 2, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

FOREIGNER wishes to sell privately some objects of arts. Apply every Monday and Thursday from 4 to 6 p.m., at 11/16 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

JAPANESE typewriter, Suganuma banno style, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 156, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' black shoes, size 9½ mon. (two), one men's black shoes (10½ mon), also spare G.E. Mazda lamp, brand new, for motion picture projecter, for immediate sale. Apply Box 33, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO (Japanese make) five pairs of men's and ladies' skis and skiing boots (Swiss made). Apply Keller 1066, Karuizawa.

ROYAL typewriter, 18 inch carriage, latest model, brand new, in perfect condition. Apply Box 57, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK raincoat (rubberized) brand new, color black, for immediate sale. (Size: medium). Apply Box 53, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK cushion and table center, brand new, with 'dohau' silk lining. Attractive materials. For immediate sale. Apply Box 18 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SWISS and Japanese wrist watches, English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machine, kimono, silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds, and other jewellery, cameras, rings, chinese carpet 12x9ft and 6x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan Building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

WRIST watch, Swiss make, Men's shoes, size No. 11. Apply Box 58, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FILE index cards, white and colored, also index card box or cabinet. Apply Box 59, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

KITCHEN-STOVE wanted in Karuizawa. Apply Karuizawa 1385, near Mampei Hotel.

SMALL apartment house with modern convenience. Either in Tokyo or Yokohama. Please give full details. Apply Box 54, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER, singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, etc. Apply V.V. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

AMERICAN officers desire to rent furnished house or apartment in Tokyo or vicinity either Japanese or foreign style. Must have sanitary and bathing facilities. References furnished. Apply Box 52, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MARRIED couple desires two furnished or partly furnished rooms preferably foreign style with use of kitchen and bathroom in or near Yokohama or Tokyo. Apply Box 60, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NISEI (newspaperman) seeks small house or rooms, preferably in Tokyo or Yokohama. Will teach English. Please give full details. Apply Box 25, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

JAPANESE 'futon' (bedding) wanted, in exchange for man's shoes (gunka), and 'sagyo-gi', both brand new. Apply Box 62, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

JAPANESE gentleman college graduate, resident of Yokohama offers to teach Japanese to U.S. Officers. Apply Box 61, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

TRANSLATION from Japanese into English of matters concerning commerce, industries, finances, chemistry, physics, etc. Apply Box 134, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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FIRST FLOOR OF NEW BUILDING
(First floor, OASIS of Ginza)

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3. Japanese Folk Songs (Ballad)
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accompanied by samisen by Miss Shizuko
4. Japanese Dancing by Hanayagi Dancing Team
(Acrobatic Feat by Tenka Asahi and his troupe).
5. Symphony Orchestra by
Shochiku Symphony Orchestra
under the baton of YOSHO OHBA
a. Overture from "Light Cavalry"
b. Hungarian Dance No. 5 and 6.
c. Blue Danube

The Occupation personnel are cordially invited.
ADMISSION FREE.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1945

Pensions and Social Security

Termination of military pensions, as ordered by the Allied directive of November 24, is a matter which is far more complicated than it may appear at first glance. In fact, so full of political dynamite are its implications that life of the Shidehara Cabinet is reported to have been in imminent danger of being prematurely snuffed out by its repercussions until a reprieve was found in the provision that the termination of the pensions would not have to be effected until February 1 in order that a social security scheme might be set up in the meantime to take the place of the pensions.

There is no objection whatever to the termination of the military pensions as such, except on the part of the former beneficiaries whose reactions are naturally prejudiced. From every objective point of view, there can be nothing but approval and appreciation for the Allied directive which ensures the carrying out of a step which is to the marked benefit of the Japanese nation.

The reasons why the abolition of the military pensions is beneficial are several. In the first place, there is the strong moral and instructive angle, to emphasize the fact that war does not and should not pay, that no class which made a business of war is entitled to any profits from it. In addition, there are the patent injustices which were involved in the Japanese military pension system. As the Allied authorities have truly characterized it, it partook of the nature of a racket. Military men were theoretically entitled to a pension after twelve years of service, in contrast to the seventeen years required for civil servants, but service in the combat areas and in certain special branches of the armed forces were counted as being equivalent to three and four times the length of service in ordinary home units, so that cases were not rare of youngsters still in their twenties' becoming eligible for pensions for life after only three years. Obviously in such cases, pensions partook of the nature of an inordinately lucrative reward rather than a provision for security in old age which should be the only legitimate function of pensions. Moreover, these unreasonably generous pensions entailed a prodigious financial burden which the Government was obviously unable to shoulder and which markedly endangered the economic stability of the nation. There can be nothing but joy that such an obnoxious pension system has been doomed by the Allied directive.

But the complications and the political dynamite take shape from the fact that the abolition of the military pensions cannot be left as an isolated action but makes it imperative for the Government to take several other cognate actions if wide-spread individual injustices are to be prevented. Obviously, although no one should be allowed to benefit from war and the military class should be deprived of its special profits, the abolition of pensions should not be allowed to penalized unduly the men who were forcibly drafted from civilian life and allowed no choice but to waste under arms several precious years from the best portion of their lives. Obviously, simple humanity decrees that even professional soldiers should not be allowed to suffer from actual want in their old age or that their widows and children be forced to suffer privation.

Furthermore, although the pension system for civil servants is comparatively fairer than the military pension system, the former is not so perfect that it deserves to remain untouched while the latter is abolished completely. That would be too much of a discrepancy, too much of a discrimination. Yet, the pensions for civil servants can hardly be also abolished without causing suffering and unfairness, for much of the relative liberality of the Japanese pension system is based on a sound and desirable effort to compensate for the unduly meager salaries which are paid to most ranks of civil officials during their years of active service.

Hence the abolition of the military pension system calls for the simultaneous adjustment of all these other factors. And this is a task so difficult and so likely to provoke wide-spread discontent that the Shidehara Cabinet felt itself incapable of assuming any responsibility for it and preferred to resign rather than to face it. The logical solution lies in the establishment of an adequate social security scheme which will assure a decent minimum living for all unemployed or superannuated persons regardless of class or profession. But a fully satisfactory social security plan is so difficult of realizing that not even the most powerful and most advanced countries in the world can yet boast of one, and the Shidehara Cabinet undoubtedly felt that it was beyond its limited capabilities to attain.

Setting the date of the abolition of the military pensions at February 1 has put off the day of reckoning and has given a new lease of life to the Shidehara Cabinet. Such a date will enable the Shidehara Cabinet to live out its expected span of life, for it is hardly to be expected that this Cabinet will survive after the general elections scheduled tentatively for about January 22. But the fact that the Shidehara Cabinet has been spared the burden of rendering an account on this problem does not in any way eliminate the problem itself. The next Cabinet must immediately take up the problem which the Shidehara Cabinet has apparently escaped.

It is obviously impossible, however, for the next Cabinet to step forth with a full-fledged social security program immediately upon its coming into office. Every minute of the time between now and February 1 needs to be put to the utmost use in planning and preparing for the new system. The Shidehara Cabinet cannot evade responsibility for carrying out this task simply because the day of reckoning has been set for a few days after the time it expects to retire. Admittedly the problem is staggeringly difficult, particularly in view of the present financial condition of the Government and the multitude of problems which have suddenly descended upon it. But it is all the more reason why the Shidehara Cabinet, whatever its legal responsibility, should not attempt to evade its moral and practical responsibility with respect to this problem.

READERS IN COUNCIL

So Many Abbreviations!

To the Editor:

With the termination of War, readers of Nippon Times seem to have rapidly increased. Every morning, in the jammed car I find at least two or three passengers prying into the day's English paper still hot from newsprint so enthusiastically that they seem to pay no heed to the dead weight of the fellow-passenger's rucksack heavily falling upon them. In these days when one directive after another is issued from Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Forces like machine guns at short and repeated intervals and that a GI tongue-twister is heard in every nook and corner of the street, we find it advisable at least, though not absolutely necessary, to read an English paper with a fair amount of care and attention.

Willy-nilly I am following the suit of the enthusiastic youngster, though I, for one, am rather attracted by some other foreign language in so far as the study of language is concerned. To be sure, one single SCAP directive instantly affects the entire fabric of our economic life and electrifies even remotest villages. Hence the study of practical English.

One thing, however, which puzzles me most is to find so many abbreviations in almost every news column. Strictly speaking, this may not be called "abbreviation" but "combination" of initials each of which stands for some concrete noun. It's easy enough to "decipher" GHQ. But it is only after careful reading that I have succeeded at last in puzzling out "PRO press release" How long these three capital letters have been an enigma to me at least'. One afternoon a GI was asking the way for a nearby P.X. The man addressed was at a loss how to reply, though he understood English to some reasonable extent. God knows he was trying to find out a post exchange where U.S. soldiers can get just what they want. As long as the Occupation Forces are stationed in our midst, it is quite possible that such a thing will happen almost every day. Americans are quick at hammering out new words. I am perfectly sure that a host of abbreviations will appear printed one after another on news column for a long time come. Along with the problem of Abbreviations there is U.S. slang which worries me as well. But, here, a key is of easy access. General MacArthur is reported to have cancelled the order prohibiting Japanese from walking in front of his headquarters and have gladdened "rubbernecks" This rubberneck" is a new word for me. In C.O.D. I can easily find that it means "inquisitive person." The question is solved without due consumption of energy. "Abbreviation" is quite different. There is no way in and way out. Here is a suggestion. Whenever any abbreviation is printed anew, it is desirable that the exact meaning will also be put in parenthesis for the convenience of the general readers of your valued paper.

I. YAMANOUCHI

WORKS OF MAN AND NATURE VIE IN NIKKO, MECCA OF TOURISTS

Beautiful Resort Dotted With Ancient Temples and Shrines Which Are Architectural Triumphs

By TATSUTARO NARITA

A true lover of art and nature who has once been in Nikko will remember for ever its rare beauty, which is brought out by a harmonious combination between superb landscape and more than 60 triumphs of architecture.

The beauty of the scenery of Nikko is enhanced by ethereal lakes, tumbling waterfalls, crystalline rivers, perilous gorges, hot springs, and a number of verdant mountains, far and near, all of which are picturesquely scattered over a vast thickly-wooded area.

The once-volcanic Mount Nantai 8,000 feet whose conic shape is perfectly symmetrical, is reflected, as in a mirror, in the emerald waters of Lake Chuzenji 4,191 feet above sea level and 20 miles in circumference. This lake came into existence when a river was dammed up by the lava from Mount Nantai. It is a clear, fresh-water lake of great depth. In summer groups of holiday-makers gather in this lake-district for boating, yachting, swimming, angling, and camping as well as to enjoy the cool, bracing air. And in autumn the valleys and mountains around the lake are aflame with scarlet tints.

Mecca of Anglers

Most enjoyable is trout-angling in the placid Chuzenji and on many rapid rivers which feed this lake. Teeming with various species of trout, including the rainbow and salmon varieties from a well-known hatchery lying on the Shobugahama shore, these waters can afford great sport to anglers. This trout hatchery is peacefully embowered among trees and is the mecca of travelers, artists, and anglers. The Nikko Kanko-Hotel is charmingly placed in the thick grove of gigantic oaks and silver birches on the way to this hatchery.

Below this tranquil lake one can hear the song of the woods and the distant roar of waterfalls. And he will soon find there the famous Kegon waterfall, some 330 ft. high, which forms the outlet of the Chuzenji.

"This bold, this bright, this sky-born waterfall!" wrote Tetsunosuke Maeda, famous poet, "Thou soundest through the ancient woods and valleys unto eternity." Indeed it is one of the most famous objects wrought by Nature.

Above the lake there spreads an alpine pasture, Senjugahara, where throughout the summer more than 70 kinds of fresh aromatic meadow flowers vie with one another in beauty. And at the head of this plateau there lies another boon of Nature—hotsprings of curative efficacy. This is the Yumoto Spa, 5,088 fact above sea level and seven miles from Lake Chuzenji, situated on the shore of the little lake "Yunoko," well-known for its hydrogen sulphide springs. Beside the lake, beneath the trees, there stand a few hot spring inns. The cool climate and sequestered location of this spa lure many visitors in summer. This lake is also noted for its large store of gleaming crimson-spotted trout.

Near these two lakes there is an extensive tract of picturesque countryside, there Mount Shirane lords it over the neighboring mountains as well as Lake Ozenuma and the Ozehara heights, which are brightened by massss of lovely alpine flowers.

Happy Hunting Ground

"Not the least of Nikko's charm is its as yet untrodden tracts lying wild in the depths of the Nikko mountain range," said Mr. Shunkichi Akimoto, author of The Lure of Japan, "And these team with wild animals, game, and flowers. This is a happy hunting ground for students of botany and zoology. One of the first enterprises to be carried out is to open up new roads and improve the communications between one famous district and another, which are in close proximity but lie across deep gorges and rugged mountains."

This scenic area is dotted with numerous ancient temples and shrines which are in harmony with nature. Among these architectural triumphs, we think there is nothing which equals the edifices of the Toshogu Shrine, which stand amid groves of ancient cryptomerias on the hillside lying opposite to a crescent-shaped, red-lacquered bridge called "Mihashi" (Sacred Bridge) or "Shinkyo" 'God's Bridge), which spans the clear rapids of the river Daiya.

The secret of Toshogu's magnificent beauty is that in it reposes the spirit of the greatest statesmen Japan has ever produced, Iyeyasu Tokugawa (1542-1616), the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate (1603-1868), and his no less illustrious grandson, Iyemitsu (1604-1651).

Historically, this shrine, dedicated to Iyeyasu, was built by Iyemitsu. According to a pamphlet "How to See Nikko," pulished by the Japan Travel Bureau, the work of construction, begun in 1624, was completed in 1636, and during these 12 years an average of 15,000 men were engaged daily in the work. No limit was set to the expenditure, which amounted to about ¥20,000,000. And it is told that the daimyo (feudal lords) of the 300 fiefs had contributed toward the expense. And then Nikko became a synonym for splendor, because of its holy edifices, gates, treasures, and its scenery. Truly, it has popularly been said: "Don't use the word Kekko (magnificent) until you have seen Nikko!"

In his "Lure of Japan" Mr. Akimoto explains what may be the beauty of the Toshogu Shrine as follows:

The Toshogu Shrine

"The Toshogu Shrine is one of dazzling splendor and artistic fineness. But the best of all is the Yomeimon, perhaps one of the world's most beautiful gates. The three monkeys of Hidari (left-handed) Jingoro, Japan's greatest wood-carver, embodying the precept "See no evil, hear no evil and say no evil," are as celebrated as the sleeping cat seen on the lintel of one of the gates, and the Karamon (Chinese gate). These are but a few out of the scores of princeless national treasures to be seen at Nikko."

All year round, the group of the sacred edifices of this shrine is in harmony with its surroundings. Especially the colorful two-storied structure of the Yomeimon which stands against a hill graced with many cryptomerias. Indeed, decorated with a bewildering number of elaborate carvings and metal fittings, it forms one of the crowning features of Nikko.

Among the distinctive characteristics of this gate may be included its 12 columns, each comprising innumerable numbers of sculptured units of the same pattern. And all of these units would have combined in harmony but for the fact that one unit was placed upside down on one of these 12 columns with the object of impairing the ideal harmony originally projected. This intended slight disturbance of the most aesthetic effect has traditionally been put into practice by most Japanese architects, because of the belief that all the gods, out of jealousy, love only the faulty things made by men and have a strong dislike for the completeness of their work.

In "Japan, The Official Guide" published by the Board of Tourist Industry and one of the best books of its kind, is given a more detailed description of the Yomeimon Gate as below:

Yomeimon Gate Described

"The gate is a 12-columned, two-storied structure, with hip-gable ends on right and left and gables on four sides. Its approximate dimensions are: length 22 feet, width 15 feet, and height 37 feet. The brackets of the two stories are of the two corbeled type; on the beams under the gable are carved male and female giraffes; the rafter-ends of the upper story are decorated with dragons' heads and those at the four corners with the figures of dragons and clouds, all set in gold. The beam-ends of the upper story are also decorated with carved figures of dragons' heads and those in the lower story with lions' heads, both painted white. On the central beam in front of the second story is a figure of a white dragon.

"The balcony on the upper story is flanked by a railing depicting a group of Chinese children, and between these gorgeous brackets are seen the carved figures of a Chinese prince, sages, and some immortals. There are two dragons drawn on the ceiling of the porticos. The one nearer the entrance is known as the nobori-ryu or ascend-dragon drawn by Kano-Tanyu (1602-1674), and the inner one as kudari-ryu or descending dragon drawn by Kano-Eishin (1613-1685). The columns, made of keyaki wood, are painted white and decorated with carvings of clouds with medallions of birds, beasts, and flowers in bas-relief. On one of the central columns two tigers are carved, the natural grain of the wood being cleverly used to represent the hair of the animals, whence they are called Mokume-no-tora ("wood-grain tigers"). One of the columns is carved in patterns which are purposely placed upside down, with the supersitious idea that this flaw will disarm the jealousy of the gods. The column is therefore called Sakasa-bashira ("inverted column") or Mayoke-no-hashira ("evil-averting column"). The Yomei-mon is flanked by low fences, continued by galleries running east and west to the length of about 20 yards. The panels in front display in the upper part medallions of pines, bamboos, plum-trees, phoenixes, pheasants, etc., and in the lower, cranes, wild and other water-fowls."

WORLD TRENDS

UNO Viewed as World's Hope

Mallory Browne, writing in the New York Times on November 18, from London reports:

Millions and millions of average, everyday men and women over here in Britain and throughout the Continent are just beginning to emerge from the ordeal of total war in all its worst aspects of bombing, of invasion, of the concentration camp. For all these war-worn and war-weary peoples of Europe the real substance of the communique issued in Washington this week by President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Premier Mackenzie King came at the very end in these words:

"Faced with the terrible realities of the application of science to destruction, every nation will realize more urgently than before the overwhelming need to maintain the rule of law among nations and banish the scourge of war from the earth."

Even before the advent of the atom bomb the European nations had been through enough terror and destruction, torture and hunger, blackout and bombing, in the last six years to convince most men and women of the "overwhelming need" to banish war.

This feeling is a latent force, finding expression only now and then, here and there. But it constitutes a tremendous potential reservoir of public support for the United Nations Organization.

Europe Gains Hope

That is why, when the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Organization meet in London this coming week, they will be dealing with far more than the matters of procedure listed on the agenda. They will be dealing with the deepest fears and the dearest hopes of all mankind, not only here in Britain and on the Continent of Europe, but everywhere.

The communique published by Messrs. Truman, Attlee and Mackenzie King after their atomic bomb talks in Washington concluded that this goal of maintaining the rule of law among nations and banishing the scourge of war "can only be brought about by giving wholehearted support to the United Nations Organization and consolidating and extending its authority, thus creating conditions of mutual trust in which all peoples will be free to devote themselves to the arts of peace."

To the war-seared nations of Europe this conclusion and the fact that the United States and Britain pledged themselves "to work without reservation to achieve these ends" are not mere pious diplomatic platitudes. They are historic words, big with meaning and hope.

British Interpretation

The meaning that Londoners attach to these statements—and the same can be safely said of the peoples of Paris, of Brussels, of The Hague, of Warsaw, of Oslo—is that the United Nations Organization has now been chosen irrevocably as the instrument for dealing with the greatest threat to civilization, the atomic bomb. Therefore it offers mankind hope.

It is important not to misunderstand the state of mind of the European peoples about the UNO. They are hopeful. They hope that it will be set up and that it will work. Above all, of course, they hope that it will prevent another war, a war in which atomic explosives might mean the end of civilization, if not of the human race itself.

But this is not any longer the easy hopefulness that pervaded the peoples of Europe after World War I. There is none of the facile optimism, none of the sentimental certainty of 1918.

On the contrary it is a hopefulness strongly tinged, not only with cynicism. The peoples of Europe cannot forget that the failure of the League of Nations was, in a negative sense at least, responsible for World War II.

Search for Peace

The rescunding failure of the London Foreign Ministers' conference turned them still more away from the Big Three or even the Big Five concept of winning the peace toward something with a broader, more democratic basis.

They did not have far to look. While the Foreign Ministers of the Big Five were arguing in vain in one corner of London, in a neighboring district the Executive Committee of the United Nations Organization was getting along remarkably well with preliminary work of preparing the opening session, now tentatively scheduled to take place in London on or about Jan. 8, 1946.

The public did not fail to remark that while Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff did not get along at all well with the British, American or French delegates at the Foreign Ministers Council, the Soviet delegate to the UNO Executive Committee cooperated on the whole very well.

AMERICANS CONTRIBUTED MUCH TO OUR CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT

Valuable Guidance Given During Meiji Era to Leaders Here In All Walks of Life

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA

I

The present visit to Japan of four American religious leaders comprising a deputation representing the Protestant Churches of the United States is attracting notice as marking a step forward toward the restoration of normal relations between the two countries. In this connection, a review of the contributions made by America toward the enhancement of Japanese culture will, no doubt, be of no small help in understanding the relations between the two countries.

Everybody knows that the arrival of Commodore Perry opened relations of amity between Japan and the United States, but there is little doubt that, without the earnest support of America after Commodore Perry's visit, Japan could hardly have achieved the rapid progress she made in the field of culture since the Meiji era.

In 1860, all mission bodies in America commenced evangelical activities in Japan. In May of that year, John Riggins came to Japan, followed by Channing M. Williams, who arrived in Nagasaki a month later. In November of the same year, Samuel Robbins Brown and D. B. Simmons of the Reformed Church came to Kanagawa. They were followed by Guido Fridolin Vervech of the same denomination, who arrived in Nagasaki. Dr. James Curtis Hepburn of the Presbyterian Church reached Japan in October of the same year.

Of these six American religious workers, Mr. Riggins had to go home after a sojourn of one year, owing to illness. The other five each rendered meritorious services in the fields of religion and culture in the early days of Japan's intercourse with the outside world. They were great helpers in the building up of modern Japan.

During five years after 1860, the American missionary Society spent $60,000 on evangelical work in Japan. More missionaries were sent, including Jonathan Goble and James Ballagh of the Free Baptist Church.

People Were Guided

The principal work of th American missionaries in Japan was, of course, to spread the Gospel of Christ, but they rendered remarkable services in helping in building the Meiji edifice of Japanese culture and enlightened and guided our people.

Dr. Hepburn was born at Milton, Pennsylvania, in 1815. After graduating from Princeton University, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he became a missionary of the Presbyterian Church and went to Amoy, China in 1841. He went home in 1846 and practised medicine. Hearing the news of Japan's opening to foreign intercourse, he came to this country at the age of 44.

The first thing he did in Japan was to learn the Japanese language. He also practised medicine and translated the Bible. He opened a private English language school and compiled dictionaries. With the founding of the Meiji Gakuin, he was made director of the school.

Dr. Hepburn is, perhaps, best remembered as the author of the Hepburn system of Romaji, a monumental work in the field of culture in Japan. In recent years, a pack of ultra-nationalists urged on the Government the adoption of a Japanized system of Romaji and the Ministry of Education officially adopted it. Actually, however, there was no need for a departure from the Hepburn system, long in universal use. Now that the country has awakened from reactionary nationalism, the Hepburn system is coming back into popularity as a practical and convenient system.

As a medical man Dr. Hepburn made quite a name for himself when he amputated a leg from Tanosuke Sawamura, a Kabuki actor who played female roles and who was at the height of popularity n the Meiji Era. This was a major operation, and it proved that Dr. Hepburn was a surgery expert of the first order.

Taught English to Leaders

Among those who learned English from Dr. Hepburn were such luminaries as Takashi Masuda, a financial magnate; Tadasu Hayashi who became Minister to Britain and later Foreign Minister; the late Korekiyo Takahashi, former Minister of Finance, who fell a victim to assassins in the infamous February 26 incident of 1936; and Kaiseki Matsumura, a religious worker.

Dr. Hepburn was in Japan for 33 long years. He returned home in 1892 and passed away in 1911 at the age of 97. John R. Black in his "Young Japan" sings praises of the American savant's services to Japan and says that he was the foremost American to enable the Japanese to receive the benefit of civilization.

Guido Fridolin Vervech was a Dutchman by birth, but went to the United States. Dispatched by the American missionary society to this country, he came to Nagasaki, where he became an instructor at the schools run by the Lord of Saga. Among his students were the late Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, one time Foreign Minister Viscounts Taneomi Soejima and Prince Tomomi Iwakura and sons of samurai of different clans in Kyushu.

Later, in 1869, he went to Tokyo to become an instructor in English at the Daigaku Nanko, the precursor of the present Tokyo Imperial University, afterwards being appointed head of the faculty. He was well up in several languages and was well versed in international law, politics and engineering. He was an advisor to the Dajokan who corresponded to the Prime Minister of today. He enjoyed the confidence of Takato Ohki, Minister of Education. When the Japanese Government effected the educational reform of 1872, he was invited to make suggestions and offered a number of recommendations. Again, to Marquis Okuma, Minister of State his former disciple, he submitted recommendations on the measures to be pursued by the new Government of Meiji. Mr. Vervech was the first man to recommend the dispatch overseas of the mission headed by Viscount, later Prince Tomomi Iwakura. In 1875, he was attached to the Genroin (legislative board) and took on himself the task of translating laws. Relieved of his post in 1877, he went home, but returned to Japan and engaged in the management of the Meiji Gakuin.

Mr. Vervech became a naturalized Japanese in 1891. He passed away in 1898 and was interred in Aoyama Cemetery. To him is due the credit of being the greatest helper among his fellow missionaries in the cultural advancement of Japan. His activities extended to a great many different fields.

(To Be Concluded)

Wages and Production

New York Herald Tribune

The President put too much stress, we think, on the importance of bolstering labor's purchasing power and not enough on the vital factor of its productivity. Fundamentally and in the long run what a worker earns depends on how much he produces. If, through greater skill or attention to his job or through technological improvement, he can step up his output so that in forty hours it equals what he used to produce in forty-eight then, economically, he deserves an hourly wage rate in proportion. Otherwise he is hardly entitled to full compensation for his loss of overtime pay.

'Real Preparedness'

Detroit Free Press

Has the power of the atomic bomb made obsolete much that the military textbooks have taught? Has mechanized war so changed the strategy and tactics that have been followed since the days of Caesar and Hannibal that the scientist, the engineer, the mechanic mean more to the defense of our destinies than marching men?

These are profoundly solemn thoughts to which the people must give an answer. They are considerations that transcend the issue of compulsory military training—which so many thoughtless parents applaud because they think it will give their sons the discipline and moral training which they at home have failed to give them.

We cannot have real preparedness until we have found within our own hearts and souls a common unity of purpose, a love for our country that transcends our own petty and selfish purposes.

'The Difficulty'

Newark Evening News

Mr. Truman asked both sides to sacrifice part of their aims. In theory this move for a compromise is excellent, but in disputes concerning wages and hours and prices the formula for such compromises is usually exceedingly difficult to work out. He asked labor to make its wage demands "reasonable." But who is going to define "reasonable," and to satisfy the disputants with the definition?

Industrial peace requires a tolerance of the other viewpoint on both sides that is seldom in evidence. This is the nub of the difficulty which Mr. Truman faces.